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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 10/713,875 | 11/14/2003 | Udo Klein | 16104-006001 / 2003P00701 | 1878 |
| 32864 7590 03/26/2007 FISH & RICHARDSON, P.C. PO BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022 | | | EXAMINER ORTIZ, BELIX M | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2164 | PAPER NUMBER |

| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|--|------------|---------------|
| 3 MONTHS | 03/26/2007 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/713,875 | KLEIN ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Belix M. Ortiz | 2164 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 1-March-2007. Therefore, claims 1-20 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) (Eff. Filing date of application: 11/14/2003) as being unpatentable over Fujiwara et al. (U.S. patent 5,515,531) (Eff. Filing date of application: 5/28/1993) in view of Levine et al. (U.S. patent 4,914,569) (Eff. Filing date of application: 10/30/1987).

As to claims 1 and 16, Fujiwara et al. teaches a method and an article comprising a machine-readable medium storing instructions operable to cause one or more machines to perform operations comprising:

associating a record key with a database key in response to a record access, the record key comprising a key used to identify the record, and the database key comprising a key used to track the record (see figure 3; column 1, lines 30-31);

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modifying the record key based on input received via the user interface (see column 7, lines 59-63);

associating the modified record key with the database key (see column 7, lines 56-67);
and

providing access to the record through the user interface using the database key associated with the modified record key to identify the record in the database (see column 7, lines 59-67).

Fujiwara et al. does not teach presenting a user interface to access records in a database.

Levine et al. teaches a method for concurrent record access, insertion, deletion and alteration using an index tree (see abstract) where he teaches presenting a user interface to access records in a database (see abstract and column 1, lines 17-20).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara et al. by the teaching of Levine et al., because presenting a user interface to access records in a database, would enable the method because, The relational database program allows the user to search, access, and alter data contained in several different database tables using a specific element or field that is common to these database tables (see column 1, lines 17-20).

As to claims 2 and 17, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the database key is a unique value based on information independent of both content and organization of a record in a database (see Levine et al. column 4, lines 1-7).

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As to claim 3, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the record includes the associated database key when stored in memory at runtime, the method further comprising removing the database key from the record before storing the record in the database (see Fujiwara et al. column 9, lines 16-26).

As to claims 4, 12, and 18, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the record access comprises generation of a record (see Levine et al. column 2, lines 34-37).

As to claim 5, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein providing access comprises saving the record corresponding to the modified record key to the database (see Fujiwara et al. column 7, lines 59-63).

As to claims 6 and 19, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the record key comprises an object identifier portion and an object type portion, and modifying the record key comprises copying the record in the database (see Levine et al. abstract; column 2, lines 34-37; column 2, lines 51-55; column 3, lines 52-55; and column 4, lines 34-36).

As to claims 7 and 20, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches the method further comprising: associating a second type of record key with the record in the database, the second type of record key comprising a key used to identify and made part of the record (see Levine et al. column 4, lines 34-36); and

providing access to the record through the user interface using the second type of record key (see Levine et al. column 4, lines 29-41).

As to claim 8, Fujiwara et al. teaches a database system comprising:

a program that identifies a record by a database key (see column 7, lines 59-67 and abstract); and

a database key association layer operable to generate the database key and associate the database key with a record key in response to a record access by the program, wherein the record key comprises a key usable to identify the record in the database (see figures 3-5).

Fujiwara et al. does not teach a database stored on a storage device.

Levine et al. teaches a method for concurrent record access, insertion, deletion and alteration using an index tree (see abstract) where he teaches a database stored on a storage device (see column 3, lines 17-18).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara et al. by the teaching of Levine et al., because presenting a user interface to access records in a database, would enable the method because, on figure 2, Levine teaches database table stored in a computer memory.

As to claim 9, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the record includes the associated database key when stored in memory at runtime and the record excludes the database key when stored in the database (see Levine et al. column 4, lines 33-36).

As to claim 10, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the database key is based upon a value independent of both content and organization of a record in a database (see Levine et al. column 4, lines 1-7).

As to claim 11, Fujiwara et al. as modified teaches wherein the database key association layer being operable to generate a second type of database key usable to identify the record in the database, wherein the second database key is based upon the record content and organization of the record in a database (see Levine et al. column 3, lines 62-67; column 4, lines 1-5; and column 4, lines 34-36).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) (Eff. Filing date of application:

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11/14/2003) as being anticipated by Levine et al. (U.S. patent 4,914,569) (Eff. Filing date of application: 10/30/1987).

As to claim 13, Levine et al. teaches a system comprising:

means for generating a first mapping usable to identify a record in a database by reference to a first type of database key, wherein the first type of database key has a corresponding record in the database and the first type of database key being a unique value based on information independent of both content and organization of a record in a database (see column 4, lines 1-7; column 6, lines 63-67; and column 7, line 1).

As to claim 14, Levine et al. teaches the system further comprising:

means for generating a second mapping usable to identify records in the database by reference to a second type of database key, where each second type of database key corresponds to a record in the database and the second type of database key is a unique value (see column 4, lines 1-7 and column 4, lines 34-36).

As to claim 15, Levine et al. teaches wherein the record identified by the first mapping includes the first type of database key when stored in memory at runtime (see column 4, lines 33-36), the system further comprising:

means for removing the first type of database key from the record identified by the first mapping before storing the record in the database (see column 4, lines 33-36).

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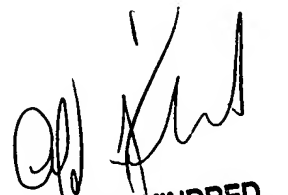
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bmo

March 16, 2007


ALFORD KINDRED
PRIMARY EXAMINER